

the closeness of the inoculation, whereby in length of time the mixed nature of both Trees was grown together, which the different juyces, permeating the common fibers, had for a long time nourished; whence emerged at length a germen or graft perfectly retaining the nature and species of both ; into whose different branches when sometimes one, sometimes both kinds of juyces did pass, it produced on one of those branches, a meer Orenge, on another, a Citron Limon, on a third, a Citron-Limon-Orenge, and even sometimes upon one and the same branch all the three sorts of this fruit together. And thus, according to Virgili 2. Georgic.

*Exit ad cælum ramis felicibus arbos,
Miraturque novas frondes, & non sua poma.*

An Accompt of some Books :

I. *Archimedis Opera ; Apollonii Perg. Conic. Libri 4 ; Theodosii Sphaerica, methodo novâ illustrata, & succincte demonstrata, ab Is. Barrow, è Soc. Regia, &c. Londini, 1675. in 4o.*

WHAT moved the learned and worthy Author of this work to enrich the world with such an Edition of these three Ancient Mathematicians, the Reader will find in his general Preface to *Archimedes*. What he hath performed, in short is this : He hath delivered these three Books in a brief *Symbolical* method of Expression, pursuant to the Sense, Propositions, and Demonstrations of the Ancients ; unless where he thought fit to enlarge, and otherwise to demonstrate some of the Propositions from more easie Principles of his own, pursuing herein his own former method, in which, some years ago, he publisht an entire *Euclid* in 8o.

Besides, this Edition contains a new Version of *Archimedes* his *Lemmata*, which were not formerly publish't with the rest of *Archimedes*'s Works ; though to be found in *Forster's* Miscellanies, and at the end of *Joh. Alph. Borelli's* Edition of the three latter Books of *Apollonius*'s Conicks.

The Intelligent Reader will readily acknowledge, that our Author had cause to find fault, as he doth, with the Cimmerian darkness of *Rivaltus* his Edition ; who is also much complained of by *Mydorgius* in his Conicks, and by *Alex. Anderson* the Scot in his Mathematical Exercises.

The

The Stationer that hath printed this, *Robert Scot*, intends to re-print the above-mention'd *Euclid*, as a part of another Volume of the Ancients, in the said Method; the residue of which Volume may be an abridgment of *Pappus*, *Serenus*, and the three latter Books of *Apollonius*, with such other small Tracts of the Ancients, as have either been recover'd or restored by the Industry of this and the last Age: But these Tracts being not as yet all in readiness for the Press, the Learned, that have any lucubrations thereon, or have prepar'd any of them for publike view, would much oblige the Mathematical World by imparting the same.

The same Stationer sells likewise the former Treatises of Dr. *Barrow*, being *Optical* and *Geometrical Lectures*; to the latter whereof there are now made some elegant Additions *de Maximis & Minimis*.

II. Thomæ Bartholini *ACTA MEDICA & PHILO-SOPHICA Hafnienia Anni 1673.* Hafnia, 1675. in 4°.

THIS Collection being, in our opinion, not less curious and considerable, than that which was made by the same Author for the years 1671, 1672, and described N^o. 97. of these Tracts; we cannot give less regard to it, than we did to the former.

It contains 134. partly Physiological, partly Medical Observations; among which there occur these that seem to us remarkable above the rest:

1. That there may be Spittings of blood rather beneficial to the Patient, than fatal, whether they be made from the Spleen, or the Lungs; forasmuch as they may discharge the Vessels of those parts from a superabundance of blood, and serve instead of a necessary venæction: Of which are here alledged divers notable Examples, accompanied with good cautions, p. 10, 11.

2. Of a strange recovery, together with the method used therein, of *Christian IV.* King of *Denmark*, fallen with his Horse into a Ditch of 22 feet perpendicular depth, and remaining for a great while speech- and sense-less, p. 16.

3. Of the sickness and death of a Duke of *Brunswick*, caused by immoderate eating of raw fruits and fallats; which bred in that Prince, besides other symptoms, store of worms, of which one was voided by him, 9 *Danishells* long; another was found in his colon, after he was dead, of the length of 5 such eils, p. 26, 28.

4. Of a Woman in *Copenhagen*, that cannot live without the daily use of *Opium*, which she now takes to the quantity of a whole dram a day, having first begun with a few grains, p. 50.

5. Of an Observation made by some Midwives, affirming, that the Secundine of Twins is double, when the Births are of different Sexes; but single, when of one and the same ; p. 53.

6. Of Plants emitting a smell only in the night; as a sort of *Cranes-bill*, a sort of Dogs-rose or Briar-bush, &c. of which this probable reason is given by *Borrichius*, that their smell is not perceived, though they have it, in the day time, because Sun-beams do so much dissipate the *effluvia* that are so very subtle as that they cannot affect our nostrils ; whereas, after Sun-setting, they are condensed, and so by a stronger and closer contexture make a greater impression upon us ; p. 60.

7. Of Sneezing very beneficial in diseases of the Eyes ; p. 64.

8. That, by certain experiment, that oily substance, call'd *Sperma Ceti*, is extracted and depurated from the Brains of the greater sort of Whales ; p. 69.

9. That Nature commonly doth compensate the defect of one thing with some other thing. Of which the Author here gives Instance in an Artificer, who though he was quite blind, yet was able exquisitely to carve in wood , to the admiration of the King of *Denmark*, who had him so vailed, that if he should have any sight, could make no use of it to deceive. Of which same man 'tis here also affirm'd, that by feeling he could discern the several kinds of wood, and colours ; p. 78.

10. Many curious Observations made by D. *Steno* about incubated Eggs ; p. 31.

11. Of a Child born, though dead, after that the mother, who had gone her full time, and was come to her travel, had been dead almost two dayes : And of another child, yet imperfect, that was born with the Secundine sticking so close to it, that the Birth could not be got out; yet by its motion was found to be alive : Which begat a controversie, between two Priests at *Bergamo* in *Italy*; whereof one having baptized this Child in that condition, the Child, soon expiring thereupon, was not admitted to burial by another Priest, who denied it to have been baptized, because (forsooth) the physical contact of the water had been hindred by the enwrapping Secundine ; p. 92, 93.

12. Tha

12. That the probable reason, why Brothers, or Sisters, or Twins, that are far distant from one another, not seldom fall sick of the small pox at the same time, may be drawn from the retention of the menstrual blood fermenting, and thence breaking out, at the same time in both; p. 105.

13. Observations about the generation of Frogs, made by putting up Frog spawn in a glas, and shifting the water every day, and so keeping it exposed to the Sun in the Spring; together with a remark concerning the probability of Frogs being bred in the bellies of men after the like manner; touching which here is alledged a strange example of a Serving-maid, that voided at the mouth two great Toads, and four small ones, and two small Lizards, all alive; p. 108.

14. A Method for attaining the Art of Physick in a short time, prescribed by the Author of these Collections; p. 122.

15. Of a certain and plain remedy for the Colick, being the chawed Root of an herb that grows in the most Northern parts of Norway, called *Naput*, and there used with excellent success by those that work in Mines. This root is said not to be unpleasant to the tast, tasting at first like a flat Reddish, and afterwards approaching to the tast of *Angelica* *; p. 124.

16. Of a kind of Grass, called *Offisragum*, growing in Norway, and comming forth before all other grass, which being eaten by their Cattle, emaciates them, and makes them sick, and their back-bones protuberant, and their legs and all their bones so weak, that they can hardly go: Which is supposed to proceed from some Mercurial or other maligne steams that get into this grass, and, that being eaten, affect the Nerves. The Country-people cure it with giving to such Cattle dried bones broken into small pieces, which the Cattle very greedily devour, having first ground it small between their teeth; whereupon follows a salivation, that perfectly cures them; p. 126, &c.

17. Observations about the motion of the Heart, the Auricles thereof, and the *Vena cava*, drawn from the dissection of divers Animals, performed by D. Steno; who thence inferrs, 1. that the intermitted motion of the Heart taken out of those creatures returns upon any vexillation, made either by some solid body, as a pin, knife,*

knife, nail, &c. or by the steams or dilatation of the blood: 2. that the motion of the Heart is not in the whole substance, but in every fibre thereof, and not only in fibres entire, but also such as want both extremes: 3. that those fibres are contracted not all at once, but by parts, little by little, beginning from one end and so continuing to the other; as is seen in the Peristaltique motion of the Intestins. Where the observer intimates, that hitherto nothing hath been discover'd to give us the true Cause and Manner of *Animal* motion; p. 141—147.

18. An Observation concerning the Milk of a Nursing-mother, tasting of Wormwood from the frequent use of an extract of Wormwood, of which for some time she had taken every day some drops in her broth, to strengthen her stomach, weaken'd by a feaver, into which she was fallen being with child; p. 165.

19. The controversie about the real Inexistence of Volatil Salts in bodies, discussed by the Author, who asserts that they are only separated, not produced by the fire; p. 174.

20. That the Fixed Salts comming from Animals are not all of the same nature, nor do in all things agree either with common Salt, or with the Lixiviat Salt of Plants: To prove which, many Instances are alledged by the Author; p. 184.

21. That 'tis very difficult to assign the reason, why Acid Spirits are coagulated into Salt, without any additament, and that this Salt adheres to the *outside* of the glass-covers, none at all of it sticking to the inside of them, when they contain such spirits; p. 193.

22. An odd case of a woman quite loosing her memory *ex retentione mensum*, but recovering it again by a cautery in the neck freeing her from that obstruction; p. 196.

23. That there is no Medicin more effectual against hypochondriacal inflations and gripings of the belly, than the root of *Zedoaria*; and that nothing is better *puerperis*, *quibus lochia cessant*, than the same root pulverised, half a drachm to a dose, moistened with two or three drops of Rosemary oyl, and taken in a little warm wine; p. 209.

24. Considerable Observations about Eggs in Viviparous Animals by *Steno*; p. 210.

25. That in a *torpedo*, (according to the same *Steno*) there are found Fibers, thicker than the greater sort of Goose-quills, that are soft and white, and lying on both sides of the fish perpendicular-
ly,

ly, between the upper and lower coat, are separated from one another by transverse fibres, and receive manifest nerves, transversly entring into them for motion: And that those fibers take up the room that is between the lateral fins and the gills and head as far as to the region of the *Abdomen*; the foremost being in this position shorter than the hindmost: That the Animal being alive, this place was indeed soft to the touch, but if at the same time you touched it the fish did contract it self, there was then felt a contraction at the end of your fingers with a kind of creeping pain over the whole arm, continuing for a while; though when the fish did not stir, one felt nothing, no more than when the fish was dead; *p. 224.*

26. Of Eggs found by the said *Steno* in the Testicles of a Mule, and of a kind of *placenta* appearing in one of them: Whence he concludes, that Mules may breed without a miracle; *p. 230.*

27. Of an Experiment seeming to shew, that Blood is made in and by the Chyle being in any part of the body, and not by the Heart alone, forasmuch as a learned man found in the Chyle, contained in the Lacteal vessels and there kept by a ligature for some hours, a red liquor most like to blood, instead of the Chyle. To which Experiment Dr. *Thomas Bartholin* offers his answer; *p. 245.*

28. That an Acid is connate in Animals, nor is destroyed by their death; witness the Runnet found in the folds of the stomachs of Calves and Lambs, which is employed in the making of Cheese: yet is not found in such as feed upon hay, but milk; that Acid perishing as soon as the young Animal is weaned. To which the Author adds, that the whole stomach of hoggs, when dried and cleansed, is used also for separating the Caseous substance from the Milky; *p. 258.*

29. That the *Seed of Lunaria* poisons Cattel, eating thereof, but the *Leaves* recover them: As also, that the Leaves of the *herb amara* are poisonous, but the Root of the same cures the poison. Worth the experimenting upon dogs and such like Animals; *p. 265.*

30. Of many examples of diseases transplanted; *p. 267.* How credible, the judicious Reader may judge. Amongst others, of a Quartan cured by putting hot bread under the Arm-pits and other junctures of the body, and giving it, when moisten'd by sweat, to a dogg to eat: And of the yellow Jaundies cured by making a cake of the urine of such a patient and of flower, and giving it to a dogg, cat, or fox,

31. Of several remedies, commended to be highly efficacious against the biting of mad doggs ; p. 274.

32. Of Worms found in pepper, reduced by them to dust ; p. 277.

33. Of an Ophthalmique unguent, highly extolled for curing desparately sore, weak and dark eyes ; viz. Rx. *Ungu. Nihili* and of *Tutia* aâ 3ij ; of Pearl, red Coral, Crabs-eyes, and *Tutia*, all prepared, aâ 3j ; of Camphir gr. 6 ; of leaf-gold and leaf-silver, aâ 4. in number ; Mix all well, and when the Patient goes to bed, let him put into the great corner of the eye the bigness of a vetch, and anoint the under-side of the Eye-lids with the same ; p. 302.

34. Several Observations concerning *Amber*, delivered by the Author, that the intelligent Reader upon due examination may judge, whether that substance be a Juyce of the Earth, or of a Tree ; p. 309.

35. An Anatomical description of a Parrot, dissected chiefly for this end, that those organs might be discover'd, whereby that Bird before other Birds emulates human Speech, p. 314; too long to be transcribed hither.

36. An Accomp't of all the Muscles in an *Eagle*, dissected by the Learned *Steno* ; where occur many considerable remarks relating to the general doctrine of Muscles, p. 320. to 345.

37. Of an iron dart stuck in the brain of a *Borussian Knight* fourteen years, that came at last out of the throat by suppuration.

III. *The Epitome of the whole Art of Husbandry, with Additions of New Experiments thereto belonging: Written by J.B. Gent. in 8o. London, 1675.*

TH E most Ingenious Master of Agriculture is bold to require for perfection in Husbandry a great measure of knowledge in Philosophy : *Nam quise in hac scientia perfectum volet profiteri, sit oportet rerum naturæ sagacissimus, declinationum mundi non ignarus; ut exploratum habeat, quid cuique plagæ conveniat, quid repugnet, &c.* saith *Colum. Praef.*

It is but half an Age, or in fresh memory, since Improvements in Husbandry began to have any name, or to bear any credit in *England*. Sir *Hugh Plat* had a long and tedious task, and spent many years in Pleas, Defences, Apologies, Solicitations, Printing and Reprinting

Reprinting many Tracts, before the Husbandry wou'd stirr. But by Importunities and Perseverance at last he prevailed so farr, that in most County's they were convinced, and began to see, and taste, and enjoy the publique benefit. And after our dismal Wars broke out, in the intervals, some were by necessity constrain'd to seek out all advantages they could hear of, and some had great opportunities for any hopeful or famous Essays. And thus, on a sudden, the humor and spirit of a People is alter'd. Books of Husbandry are sold off as fast as the Preis can print them. Sir *Hugh Plats Garden*, and *Jewel House*; *Hartlib's Legacy*, *Bees*, a part, and *Silk-worms*; *Gab. Plats*; Sir *Rich. Westons Husbandry of Flanders*; Capt. *Blith*; Any thing that seem'd new and probable: And all our Old Georgical Writers are call'd to a New accompt. *Tuffers* old rimes are fetch't out of the grave and dust; and happy he, who had gotten *Surflets Country-farm*, largely extract'd out of *Charles Stevens*, *John Liebault*, *Serres*, *Vinet*, all French; *Albyterio* the Spaniard, and *Grylli* the Italian; all revived, and enlarged by *Masham*. The next, in old esteem, was *Googes* noble *Heresbachius*, and many Writers of Gardens, Orchards and Bees. But of Bees never any so accurately and philosophically as Learned *Samuel Purchas* in his *Theater of Political Flying Insects*, especially *Bees*: Where we may see the most diligent, both of the ancient and modern, many times over-refuted by satisfying Experiments and ocular demonstrati-ons.

Of these, *Hartlib's Legacy* and Sir *Rich. Westons Husbandry of Brabant*, carried the greatest esteem and prevalency in these days; each of them soon coming abroad in a fourth Edition, with amendments and additions. By all which helps and improvements, the Soyl and Agriculture of *England* was very much enriched, above what it was in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Since his Majesties Return, the Judicious have desired to see the several kinds and improvements in Husbandry, as now they succeed best in the several parts of *England*, chiefly from the remotest parts, East and West, South and North; from the Champian Counties, and the Vale of *Esdor*, from *Wales* and all the Borders of *Wales*; hoping also to receive, in time, a good accompt from *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and the Northern parts of *America*.

For, 'tis observ'd, that there is great variety of Soyls in *England*, differing kinds of Agriculture, and that our very Cattel, Oxen, Cows,

Sheep, Swine, yea and (if well heeded) our Horses, do differ, in every of our Provinces, in shape, colour, or some other property.

And first, the Public is obliged to J. B. Gent. for the *System* or *Mystery of Husbandry*; and to Mr. Rea for many considerable Experiments: One of them (as I take it) from the Borders of Wales.

For the foregoing reasons, I shall extract our Author more punctually, in such order as it lies (though not in perfect order) referring to his pages; hoping, that he will not be discouraged from publishing his *Second part of New Experiments*, which may seem in a manner promised to the Reader. His language is very plain, not uneasy for the honest Husbandman. The Book compriseth many of the most necessary directions for Improvements: Some of them, indeed, to be found in other Traets, by us formerly mention'd; but most of them confirmed by the Authors own diligent Observations and Experience, as the *Epistle* saith; and many of them, which are for peculiar uses, first discover'd by his own Essays.

1. He discourses of several kinds of ploughs, p. 1. The names of plough-geer, p.2. How to temper the plough, p.4. Requisites belonging to a plough, cart, and wain, p.6. When a plough of horses is to be prefer'd before a plough of oxen, p.7. The choice of horses, and mares to draw, and to carry wood, &c. To carry out Muck, and spread it, p.8--11. The first and second rigging up the fallow, p. 12--17. How to plough for pease, beans, for all sorts of corn: How

* To mow corn, is to place the corn orderly in mowes in the barn, or on stacks. to sow, harrow, p.13--21. To mow corn *, and load it, to cover corn, to sever pease, beans, and fitches, p.22. to 24. What weeds most hurtful, p.24,25. To mow, shear, reap, sow all kinds of grain, p.27.&c. To make a ditch, a hedge, toplash, or pleath, p.30.

&c. To mend high-wayes, p.34. To make forks, rakes; to mow and ted † hay, p.35.&c. To p'ant, and remove

† To ted hay, is to spread it in the Sun, after 'tis mowed. Trees, to graff, p.38.&c. To nourish stone-fruits, and nuts. To fell timber, and for fuel. To keep Spring wood, p.43.&c.

2. The ordering of Flower-gardens, and Kitchin-gardens, &c, from p.48, to 64. Bees, 66.

3. To keep beasts, and cattel, 67. To buy fat cattel, or lean. To rear calves, and geld them, 67. &c. what cattel may go together in one pasture, 71. Of swine, 72. Of horses, 73.

4. The diseases and remedies of cattel, 75. and of horses, 92. cures for hoggs, 124. and for sheep, 127. The ordering of sheep, ewes, and lambs, 134.

5. Brief experimental Directions for the right use of the Angle, 148

6. The nature, use, and benefit of marle, 158. The best way of ordering clover, 159, and hops, and the profit, 164. And of saffron, 174. and liquorish, 176. of hemp, 180. flax, 182. rape and coleseed, 186. weld, 188. oade, 191. madder, 199.

7. The young Gentleman's Heroic Exercise ; or, The perfection of Horsmanship, drawn from Nature, Art, and the practise of Riding, 204. In which he is more copious and punctual, than I have seen in any other Treatise pretending to Agriculture.

8. The Authors Experiences for the best way of planting Orchards for Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, &c. 240.

Here follows his New Experiments, Annexed,

1. To enrich barren, mossy, and spiry meadows, p. 3. To destroy Moles, 6. To alter and advance the beautiful colors in Tulips, 10. To improve fish in fish-ponds, 12. To take a Hern, 18. To catch small birds with birdlime, 19. To make Water-birdlime to take Snipes, and Water-fowl, 21. To take Feldefars, and Pigeons, Crows, Pyes and Gleads, 23, 24. To make Hoggs thrive exceedingly, NB. 25. To make Cabbages grow very large in any barren, or heath ground, NB. 26. To raise the largest Garden-beans in such heathy grounds, 28. Mark these three last for extraordinary helps to poor Cottagers. To destroy the whole race of field-mice in any place, 29. To make shady and green arbors in one year, 32. The best way to water an Orchard, which lies under the level of any water near approaching, for exceeding fruitfulness, 33. To recover an old decayed Orchard, 37. To recover an Orchard, which bears watrish and insipid fruit, 39. To preserve an Orchard from blasts in the Spring, and from Flies, and Cater-pillars, 38. The best ordering of Melons, Cucumbers, Pompions, Colliflowers, Gooseberries, and Currans, 40. &c. To increase Carnations and Aurelia's, 45. To recover a Horse, or Cow that is stiff with cold, * that is, after being after miring*, 47. To make Physic herbs prosper plunged and tired in a mire or bogue, here, 47. To gather and dry herbs, 49.

2. His Experiences for the time, and best way of taking, ordering, feeding, breeding, choosing, teaching, and curing of Singing-birds; for Cages, Rooms, or Aviaryes; for Closes, Parks, Hedges;

or Chamber-windows, 51. The Nightingale, 53. The Wood-lark, 73. The best season of taking the Nightingale, and Wood-lark, &c. 76. The Sky-lark, 80. The Throstle of several kinds, 87. Robin Redbreast, the King of Singing-birds, 94. The Jenny Wren, 97. The Titlark, 99. The red Start, 100. The Hedge sparrow, 103. The solitary Sparrow, 103. The Black-bird, 105. These are all called *the soft-beaked Birds*, 106. The hard-beaked Birds, which feed upon Seeds, are, The Canary-birds, 107. How to bread them here, 110, &c. How they breed them in *Germany*, 112. The Linnet, 117. The Gold-finch, 122. The Chaff-finch, 125. The Green-finch, 126. The peculiar diseases incident to each kind, 132. How many years each kind will sing, or live, and where best for Harmony, 133. In these curiosities he is more then ordinarily curious and large, from 51, to 136.

3. He notes it pag 136. to be very observable, that no Animal besides Birds, can learn, or, by any means, be taught to speak, or to imitate a mans voice: *We may add*, Nor yet to imitate, and much less to emulate Mans singing, or any music made by man; As our Author records a hot and continued contention between a Gentleman of his Acquaintance, and a Nightingale free in a Grove, for the victory in singing, 79; which story supports the credit of the *old contention* between the Nightingale and the Lutenist, celebrated in the Elegant Poesie of *Famianus Strada*. And the famous Lord *Peyreske* gave his vote, (as *Gassendus* tells us) for the music of Birds above any Harmony that man can make. And the music of Birds is then sweetest, when they are free, and at full liberty, (and cannot complain of restraint) in a Grove; and where they can choose their Consorts, and the places, and postures of approach or distance, and with choice of Echoes, as our Author noted in the Nightingals and Wood-larks, two Nightingals to two Wood larks, 79. And we have not seen any Animals more fondly loving to Mankind, than Birds. And it seems easie to tame Birds to resort to what Groves we please, (and some have performed it;) there to build their Nests, and to breed up their young, only being furnished with fit materials at hand: And for such as cannot bear our Winter, or our Summer, they may in season be invited into clean enclosures. And when at liberty, they may be confined to one Grove or Thicket adorned with fragrant and health-breathing Trees; and affrighted from fruitful Groves, where they are hurtful; though neither

neither be many furlongs distant from each other, nor from the Lords Mansion.

Neither is there scarce any Animal so fierce, but may be tamed by Music, or by some other way of *Cicuration*; most of them for Human use. For proof of which, I referr to two ingenuous Chapters, the 8th chapt. of *Music*, and the 11th of *The Art of taming wild Beasts*, in the brief Treatise of *Human Industry*, or *Of Human Wit*; which deserves to be corrected, and reprinted, and continually augmented, as Arts grow on; so that this Treatise may grow on, as Dictionaries have grown to more perfection. *These* are for words and discourses; *That* for Realities, Arts, and Sciences.

Since the most furious of Mankind, and the fiercest of other Animals may be tam'd by Music (as is there instanced chap. 8.) and since the Crocodile, Serpents, Fishes, and Sea-monsters may be made fond and serviceable to Mankind, (as is copiously there instanced chap. 11.) we may thence hope and presume, that the *Cicuration* of all Animals in the Groves and Woods, in the Wildernes, Seas and Rivers, may hereafter come into more esteem, and into more general use and practise, than now it is; and more compleatly to assert Mans dominion over this whole Globe, than hitherto is attained.

And that this discipline is not a very Novelty, but (of old) belonging to Agriculture, according to the staunch method of learned *Varro*, when he was 80 years old; we have his testimony l.3. a*e re rustica*, c. 13. *Quintus Orpheo vocari jussit, qui cum eo venisset cum stola, & cithara, & cantare esset jussus, buccinam inflavit, ubi tanta circumfluxit nos cervorum, aprorum, & ceterarum quadrupedum multitudo, ut non minus formosum mihi visum sit spectaculum, quam in circulo maximo aedilium non sine Africanis bestiis cum fuit venationes.*

And l.3. c. 17. he gives us the like testimony of the obedience and attention of Fishes to the Pipe. *Quos proinde pisces* (saith the Interlocutor) *ut sacri sint, ac sanctiores, quam illi in Lydiâ, quos sacrificanti tibi, Varro, ad tibicinem Gracum gregatim venisse dicebas ad extremum littus, atque aram; quod eos capere auderet nemo. --- Sic hos pisces nemo cocus in jus vocare audet.*

'Tis not now for our credit, to loose any ground or footing of the Dominion, which our Ancestors long since acquired.' Tis a noble Work, and work enough for some ages to come. *Statius Sylvarum* l.2. *Leo mansuetus Imp.* reports the tameness and courageous serviceableness of *Domitians* huge Lion:

Quid

*Quid quod abire domo, rursumque in claustra reverti
 Suetus, & à captâ jam sponte recedere prædâ,
 Insertaque manus laeto dimittere morsu, &c.*

Our American Colonies are concern'd for the one, and for the other ; for the taming of Man and Beasts ; both the Savages, and the Wildernesses. And some have a peculiar faculty and promptness for both. But to tame the wild and savage Man, is the hardest task, as *Xenophon* saith, *παντὶ ζῷῳ πόλιον ἀρχεῖν, οὐ ἀδύνατο* ; and as *Seneca*, *Nulum est animal homine morosius, aut majore arte tractandum*. Yet we hear, That the Savages in many parts, for a good gust in dressing the Venison which they have taken, and for other uncostly gratifications, will prove better hunters, than our best Kennels ; and very serviceable upon the boldest and most difficult adventures on the Land, or in the Water. And as those Singing-birds (in the opinion of some) are tamed to best purpose, which are free, and at call, in the Groves ; so also are those Savages tamed best, who taste the truest freedom in Civil Government, and Civil Manners, in good Discipline, and in a life of agreeable delights, and reasonable satisfaction. This were to retrieve the prudence of the old Romans, whilst they raised their Empire : Then they reclaimed more Barbarians by their ingenious Civilities, than they subdued by oppression and force , as is gravely testified by *Salust*. But, when they became unnatural by their luxury and divisions, then they suffered the Inundations, and fell under the feet of Barbarians.

And no Treat can be more safe, innocent, and effectual for an unreclaim'd people, to reduce them to apply their ears to *the best documents*, than Music ; Sometimes to make their Wilderness echo with the Trumpet, Cornet, and loudest Musick ; Sometimes to cheer up all with the merry Flagellate, Flute, Fife, and Pipe : And when the game is ended, to sweeten all with the Lute, Harps , and Violins;

Omne tulit punctum, qui miserit utile dulci.